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5	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
6	EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON	
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8	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
9)
10	Plaintiff,) No. CV-04-5128-AAM
11) CERTIFICATION TO
12	VS.) WASHINGTON STATE) SUPREME COURT
13	LINDA HOFFMAN, in her official capacity a Director of the Washington	
14		
15	Department of Ecology, et al.,	(
	Defendants.	}
16)
17	PURSUANT TO the Federal Court Local Law Certificate Procedure Act, RCW 2.60.010-	
18	.900, and Washington Rule of Appellate Procedure ("RAP") 16.16, Alan A. McDonald, Senior	
19	United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington, hereby certifies:	
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21	PARTIES	
22		
23	Plaintiff United States is represented	by Cynthia J. Morris, Esq., Michael A. Zevenbergen,
24	Esq., Kenneth C. Amaditz, Esq., and David Kaplan, Esq., United States Department of Justice,	
25	Environmental Defense Section, P.O. Box 23986, Washington, D.C. 20026-3986.	
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27	CERTIFICATION TO	
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Intervenor-Plaintiff Fluor Hanford, Inc., is represented by Stephen B. Cherry, Senior Counsel, Legal Services, Esq., P.O. Box 1000, Richland, WA 99352-1000, and James R. Spaanstra, Esq., Jessica F. Toll, Esq., and Lynn M. Kornfeld, Esq., Faegre & Benson, 3200 Wells Fargo Center, 1700 Lincoln Center, Denver, CO 80203-4532.

Intervenor-Plaintiff Tri-City Industrial Development Council is represented by Stephen A. Smith, Esq., and Matthew J. Segal, Esq., Preston, Gates & Ellis, LLP, 925 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2900, Seattle, WA 98104.

The State of Washington Defendants are represented by Joseph E. Shorin III, Esq., Elliott S. Furst, Esq., Laura J. Watson, Esq., Andrew A. Fitz, Esq., Assistant Attorneys General, Office of the Attorney General, Ecology Division, P.O. Box 40117, Olympia, WA 98504-0117.

Intervenor-Defendants Yes on I-297: Protect Washington, et al., are represented by Michael J. Robinson-Dorn, Esq., University of Washington School of Law, Environmental Law Clinic, William H. Gates Hall, Box 353020, Seattle, WA 98195-3020.

QUESTION OF WASHINGTON LAW

Plaintiff United States and Intervenor-Plaintiffs assert Washington's Cleanup Priority Act (CPA), enacted into law by voter passage of Initiative 297 (I-297) in November 2004, violates the United States Constitution in several different respects. This court believes the CPA is susceptible of an interpretation that would avoid or substantially modify the federal constitutional challenge. Because of its very recent enactment, the CPA has not been subject to any interpretation by the courts of the State of Washington. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Washington Supreme Court consider and answer the following questions:

1. What materials are encompassed within the definition of "mixed waste" set forth in

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- (a) Specifically, does the definition of "mixed waste" encompass materials that consist solely of radioactive source, special nuclear, or byproduct materials and, if so, under what circumstances does the CPA apply to such materials?
- (b) Specifically, does the definition of "mixed waste" encompass materials that are mixtures of radioactive source, special nuclear, or byproduct materials and other hazardous substances that do no designate as "dangerous waste" under state laws? If so, under what circumstances does the CPA apply to such materials?
- (c) Specifically, does the definition of "mixed waste" encompass materials that are not "solid wastes" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and, if so, under what circumstances does the CPA apply to such materials?
- (d) In light of the Court's answers to subparts (a) through (c), above, does the definition of "mixed waste" expand the scope of materials regulated as mixed waste under the Washington Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA) and RCRA?
- 2. Does the operation of the CPA prevent the intra-site transfer of waste among various units at a site or facility?
- 3. How does the exemption in Section 8 of the CPA affect the application of the CPA to United States naval facilities?
- 4. Does Section 6(1)(a)(ii) of the CPA, which requires development of an inventory of hazardous substances potentially disposed to unlined trenches based on "actual characterization of such substances, require the physical inspection of each and every material disposed?
- 5. If the federal court finds that certain provisions of the CPA are unconstitutional, are the remaining provisions of the statute severable?

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1076 (9th Cir. 1999).

RECORD

question certified for answer.

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BRIEFS

If the Washington State Supreme Court accepts certification, the State of Washington Defendants shall file the first brief in the Washington Supreme Court. RAP 16.16(e)(1). The Intervenor-Defendants may also elect to file a brief at the same time as the State files its brief.

If the Washington Supreme Court decides to consider these certified questions, it may in

Attached hereto is a certified copy of Ct. Rec. 1 (Complaint of United States), 35 (Answer

its discretion reformulate the questions. Broad v. Mannesmann Anlagenbau AG, 196 F.3d 1075,

of State Defendants), 53 (Summary Judgment Brief of United States), 62 (Intervenor Complaint

of Fluor Hanford), 73 (Intervenor Complaint of TRIDEC), 109 (Answer of State to Intervenor

Complaint of Fluor Hanford) and 110 (Answer of State to Intervenor Complaint of TRIDEC),

filed in the captioned matter. This constitutes the "record" pursuant to RCW 2.60.010(4). This

"record" contains all matters in the pending cause material for consideration of the

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The State shall notify this court when the Washington Supreme Court accepts or declines certification. If the Washington Supreme Court accepts certification, the State shall be responsible for providing a status report to this court within 90 days regarding the

23 status of the matter in the Washington Supreme Court.

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CERTIFICATION TO

WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT-

IT IS SO ORDERED. The District Court Executive shall enter this certification, forward 2 a certified copy thereof and a certified copy of the designated record to the Washington Supreme Court, and forward copies of this certification to counsel. **DATED** this 8th of February, 2005. s/ Alan A. McDonald
ALAN A. McDONALD Senior United States District Judge **CERTIFICATION TO** WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT-